

AGRICULTURAL.

SIZE OF FARMS.

If farmers who have poor farms of large size were to curtail the dimensions of their corn fields fifty per cent., and expend the amount they saved in labor in manure, they would be enabled in a few years, devoted to such policy, to improve all their arable lands, and bring their entire estates into a condition of profitable fertility. And while this would be going on, they would find by the increase of manure applied to their corn land, and attention to its culture, that their corn crop would rather increase than decrease. The great fault with all is, that we attempt to achieve too much, and owing to that circumstance, fail to achieve anything worthy of the character of good farmers. It should be the policy and the pride of all to do whatever we do well, rather than to be too ambitious of doing too much. Large corn fields unmanured, and but half tilled, as is too often the case with many of us, reflect no credit upon their individual owners, and are actually discreditable to the husbandry of the country.

HOW TO MAKE COWS GIVE MILK.

A writer in the Kansas Farmer says: "If you desire to get a large yield of rich milk, give your cow three times a day water slightly warm, slightly salted, in which bran has been stirred at the rate of one quart to two gallons of water. You will find, if you have not found this by daily practice, that your cow will gain twenty-five per cent. immediately under the effect of it, and she will become so attached to the diet as to refuse to drink clear water unless very thirsty, but this mess she will drink almost all the time, and ask for more. The amount of this drink is an ordinary water pail full each time, morning, noon and night. Your animal will then do her best at discounting the lactation. Four hundred pounds of butter are often obtained from one stock, and instances are mentioned where the yield was even at a higher figure."

WORKING THE GROUND WHILE WET.

The temptation is often great to use a fair month for the preparation of the soil for crops before the water is sufficiently dried off, or drained out of it, to warrant its being stirred at all. Thus the gain of four or eight hours in time is often a serious detriment to the field for the entire season. Light sandy loams are not injured in this way, but every heavy loam is, and as a general rule, so any soil that ever dries in lumps, or in heavy masses the furrow slices into clods, which often dry like pressed bricks; and the treading of the teams in harrowing, makes bad worse, though the harrow tears them up somewhat. Even heavy loam may be worked into a light, porous, warm seed bed, if in proper condition for plowing before being worked.

PLOWING.

Perhaps no part of husbandry is more familiar than plowing, and no part, as a general rule, more imperfectly done. The farmers of this country, anxious to gain possession of extensive farms, generally occupy more land than they can command means to cultivate in a proper manner. The consequence is that the plowing, like everything else, is done in a hurry, and therefore, half done. The best fields are plowed only once, and the hardest twice, and what is not cut up is said to be covered up, and hence, ready for the seed. This is all wrong, and in fact ruinous to the farm. The heavy loam should be cultivated in no more hard than can be done well, and in plowing, to repeat the process until the soil, to the depth of a full deep furrow, is reduced to fine, mellow texture, when it requires the process to be repeated ten times or only once. The furrow should also be cut deep enough to turn up and thoroughly expose the lower part of the soil that mineral ingredients, capable of supplying the inorganic elements of plants may be exposed to the action of the air moisture, &c., and thus fitted for the action of the roots of living vegetables. Such plowing continued for a few years, with due care in the addition of proper substances as manures will convert almost all soil into a fine, mellow loam, which is the state so desirable to every agriculturist. The advantages of plowing the soil in such a condition are, that it affords the greatest facility for the extension of the young roots, and also readily yields to them its nourishing qualities, that it more readily absorbs the water which falls on its surface, and thereby prevents it from becoming baked hard and dry in the season of drought, and it allows the moisture from the sub-soil below to rise to the surface, to be taken up by the roots. All soils should be plowed from six to twelve inches deep, for the roots of many plants naturally penetrate even deeper than this.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Madder came from the East; celery originated in Germany; the chestnut came from Italy; the onion originated in Egypt; tobacco is a native of Virginia; the nut is a native of Europe; the plum is a native of America; the citron is a native of Greece; the poppy originated in the East; oats originated in North Africa; rye came, originally, from Siberia; barley was first known in Sardinia; the pear and apple are from Europe; spinach was first cultivated in Arabia; sunflower was brought from Peru; the mulberry tree originated in Persia; the horse chestnut is a native of Thibet; the cucumber came from the East Indies; the quince came from the Island of Crete; the radish is a native of China and Japan; peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin; the garden cross is from Egypt and the East; the radish came from the South of Europe; the Zealand flag shows its origin by its name; the coriander grows wild near the Mediterranean; the Jerusalem artichoke is a Brazilian production; hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies; the parsnip is a native of Arabia; the potato is a native of Peru; cabbage grows in Siberia; buckwheat came from Persia; barley was found in the mountains of Hindia; millet was first known in India.

Writers of undeniable respectability

state that cereals and others of these edible productions grow spontaneously in that portion of Tartary east of the Belar Tagh and north of the Himalaya mountains.

Office for the Radicals in a few years:

No box or barrel contains his breath, No nut, nor potatoe could bound him, But he lay like a dog taking his rest, With his nose all buried in the ground.

J. AMBERG,

Western Kentucky Pioneer!

DRY GOODS REGULATOR!

Has been in the business for twenty-five years in this place, and announces to the citizens of Western Kentucky and Tennessee that he will sell as low as the lowest, the following merchandise:

Dry Goods,

Clothing,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

Groceries and Furniture.

His stock comprises a full assortment of everything usually kept in such establishments.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

KIRKPATRICK & BRO.,



Carriage Makers,

Exchange street,

HICKMAN, KY.

REPAIRING

NEW GOODS.

Spring and Summer Styles of

Ladies Dress Goods.

Latest Styles of

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S

WEAVING STAYS.

Ribbons, Flowers, & Dress Trimmings,

AT VERY LOW PRICES

at

MILLET & ROULHAC'S

Eagle Mills,

HICKMAN, KY.

M. R. H. ROBINSON, having purchased the above Mills, announces to the public, that the Mills are now in complete

RUNNING ORDER,

and will hereafter be run regularly and to their full power. The best quality of

FLOUR AND CORN MEAL

always on hand.

The highest cash price paid for Wheat.

H. M. ROBINSON, Proprietor.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP.

CASPER SOHM & CO.,

JACKSON STREET, HICKMAN, KY.

SAY to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity, that they are now opening a new kind of work in their line upon short notice, and as cheap as can be done by this market.

REPAIRING of all kind solicited. Boots and Shoes kept on hand for sale.

CITY HOTEL,

HICKMAN, KY.

MRS. NANCY DILLON, Proprietress.

THE greatest care given to the comfort of her guests; and charges reasonable.

Southern Express Company

FORWARD MONEY and Freight to all points in the United States and the Territories; also to all points in Europe.

OVERTON, STEELE & CO., Agents.

FRANK BARTOLDUS

DEALER AND MANUFACTURER

of all kinds of

Furniture,

OF THE LATEST STYLES AND PATTERNS.

FINE PARLOR AND OFFICE FURNITURE,

Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Rocking and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Etc., Etc.

Wooden and Metallic Coffins constantly on hand and at reduced rates.

JACKSON STREET,

HICKMAN, KY.

Capitol Saloon,

JOHN C. HEINZE, - - Proprietor,

Clinton Street, Hickman, Kentucky.

Keep constantly on hand a superior quality of

Wines and Liquors,

the best of

LAGER BEER,

and the finest brand of CIGARS.

Also, Candies, Sardines, Oysters, Pigs Feet, etc., etc.

dec25 ly

HERTWECK & BALTZER,

Complete Establishment

for

Blacksmithing,

HORSE-SHOING,

WAGON MAKING

CARRIAGE, BUGGIES, PLOWS, ETC.

Corner of Wash and Carroll Streets,

HICKMAN, KY.

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING to their friends and patrons that they are always on hand and ready for business and will attend promptly to all orders for work. They always have on hand the very best and most substantial

Wagons, Plows, Etc.,

which they will sell on moderate terms.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

C. LEDWIDGE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

HICKMAN, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GENERAL variety and well selected assortment of Groceries of all kinds, Saddles, Bridles, Boots, Shoes, Guns and Pistols of the best manufacture, etc., and an endless variety of Family Supplies.

dec25 ly

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

S. L. Fuller's adm'r. Fulton common pleas court.

S. L. Fuller's adm'r. Fulton common pleas court.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of S. L. Fuller, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the second Monday in June, 1888, or they will be forever barred from presenting their collection against the Administrator said decedent's estate.

The Administrator said decedent's estate.

C. O. GOALDER, Master Commissioner.

dec27-2m

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Jane Simpson's adm'r. Fulton common pleas court.

Jane Simpson's adm'r. Fulton common pleas court.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Jane Simpson, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the second Monday in June, 1888, or they will be forever barred from presenting their collection against the Administrator said decedent's estate.

The Administrator said decedent's estate.

C. O. GOALDER, Master Commissioner.

dec27-2m

MASTER COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE

Jane Simpson's adm'r. Fulton common pleas court.

Jane Simpson's adm'r. Fulton common pleas court.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of Jane Simpson, deceased, are hereby notified to prove and file the same with me at my office in the city of Hickman, Ky., on or before the second Monday in June, 1888, or they will be forever barred from presenting their collection against the Administrator said decedent's estate.

The Administrator said decedent's estate.

C. O. GOALDER, Master Commissioner.

dec27-2m

NEW CHARTER OAK

STOVE COOKING STOVES.

Are now made by the

Excelsior Manufacturing Compy

ST. LOUIS.

THESE WELL-KNOWN AND VERY POPULAR COOKING STOVES have been before the public for many years, and have become famous in their popularity, until the name has become a household word in the West and South. The demand for our

New Charter Oak

last year was greater than we could supply with the present year, we have made a special effort to meet the demand, and are now prepared to manufacture 120 to 130

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

per day, of

PROSPECTUS

National Telegraph Company,

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

Franchises conferred by the National Telegraph Law passed by Congress at its recent session, and approved July 24, 1887.

CAPITAL STOCK \$10,000,000.

In 100,000 Shares. Par Value 100 each.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.....George B. Seaver.

Vice President.....Frederick Prentiss.

Treasurer.....George B. Seaver.

General Superintendent.....Edw. W. Serrell.

Engineer.....Edw. W. Serrell.

Directors.

George B. Seaver, Ben. Holladay, Benjamin E. Smith, Robert Squires, George B. Seaver, John C. Williams, William C. Williams, Jacob Gould, Isaac H. Rice, S. F. Frost, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chas. T. Sherman, Eli N. Keyes, Fred. K. Prentiss, Jonathan Russell, Edward W. Serrell, Charles V. Y. Noble, Willis Phelps, Krastus Corning, Jr., Harry M. Thompson, Theodore F. Hall.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Ben. Holladay, George B. Seaver, John C. Williams, Jacob Gould, Isaac H. Rice, S. F. Frost, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Chas. T. Sherman, Eli N. Keyes, Fred. K. Prentiss, Jonathan Russell, Edward W. Serrell, Charles V. Y. Noble, Willis Phelps, Krastus Corning, Jr., Harry M. Thompson, Theodore F. Hall.

Principal Office of the Company, 64 Broadway, New York. Rooms No. 37, 38, 39.

It will be seen by the statement of facts contained in this prospectus that the National Telegraph Company was a necessity growing out of the commercial and business wants of the country, and that the company is now in a position to furnish the public with a service of telegraphic facilities at reasonable rates.

Comparison versus Monopoly.

1. The whole telegraph system of the United States is now in the hands of one company. The evils inseparable from such a monopoly and dangerous monopoly are already numerous and increasing. Relief can be found only in legitimate competition.

2. It is proposed that the benefits of this company shall be enjoyed, not by a few favored persons, but by the business men of the country, whose interest it is to designate to promote, and whose liberal patronage will insure its success. To this end it is decided to place the stock at all commercial points. It will be distributed to Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, and others in limited amounts.

The Capital Stock.

(3) Is Ten Millions of Dollars, divided into shares of One Hundred Dollars each.

Call-How to be Made.

4. One per cent of the stock will be required on subscription, and subsequent calls, to be made by the Board of Directors, from time to time, as may be necessary to supply funds to construct and equip the lines. No calls will be made after the one per cent is paid, until the entire capital stock shall have been subscribed.

Actual Capital Required.

5. The company confidently believe that thirty-five per cent of the capital stock will be subscribed, and fully equip twenty-five lines, and miles of wire, which will connect all the commercial centers and important places in the United States. This opinion rests upon the most reliable estimates and responsible offers to construct and equip the lines.

Dividends.

6. In all cases the net earnings of this company will be applied to the payment of dividends to its capital stock, and in no event will earnings be diverted to the construction of new lines.

Income.

7. With the stock in the hands of the active business men of the country, exerting their influence to support its business, and with the company in operation, the company believe that, at reasonable rates, the business will pay liberal dividends on its entire capital stock.

Reasons for the Belief.

(8) May be found in the enormous profits of every considerable telegraph line operated on this continent. The present telegraph monopoly has "watered" its stock to the extent of over one thousand per cent on the amount paid in, and still it pays, on the stock thus inflated, satisfactory dividends. Our company will duplicate all the revenues now earned by the monopoly, and subscribers will pay for our stock only the exact cost of our lines.

Additional Reasons.

9. The existing telegraph monopolies have never sought to supply adequately the demand for the use of the telegraph, much less have they attempted to stimulate such demand by an increase of facilities and reduction of rates. While their facilities have remained constant, their rates have been steadily advanced, until the use of the telegraph has come to be a prodigious tax upon the commercial necessities of the country. An advance in rate is their uniform expedient for limiting the amount of their business to their restricted facilities.

Increased Facilities and Lower Rates.

10. Every intelligent man knows that an enterprise founded upon the necessities of trade has a healthier and more durable basis when it aims to do a constantly increasing business, than when it aims to do a merely restricted business at exorbitant and increasing rates. The success of cheap telegraph lines, and the fact that the telegraph monopoly has been unable to keep pace with the demand for telegraphic facilities, have justified the charge.

Our Proposed Telegraph Range.

11. Trunk lines throughout the United States and Territories, which shall ultimately connect with lines to Europe, Asia, and South America.

When to be Done.

12. Within one year from the time capital stock is subscribed, the company will have finished twenty-five thousand miles of wire of the best materials, and with instruments of the latest construction, and the whole range in successful operation.

Certainty of Success.

13. It is provided that every stockholder, in addition to his regular dividends, shall receive an equitable share on the amount of business furnished by himself, payable annually; and the stock being widely distributed, and every stockholder having a special interest to augment the business of the company, success is deemed inevitable.

Security of Investment.

14. To secure in the management an equitable